



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.109/L.1722/Add.1
1 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE
ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Chairman: Mr. Alexander SLABY (Czechoslovakia)

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Addendum

Annex

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .	1 - 7	3
B. International Labour Organisation	8 - 26	4
C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	27 - 44	8
D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	45 - 60	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
E. World Health Organization	61 - 67	13
F. World Bank	68 - 70	14
G. International Monetary Fund	71 - 74	14

A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. At its 476th meeting, on 1 May 1990, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) who stated that within the context of its humanitarian and non-political mandate UNHCR had maintained its material assistance to refugees from Namibia and South Africa. Where appropriate, the respective national liberation movements had acted as the principal implementing partners.

2. In discharge of the responsibilities assigned to UNHCR in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), a total of 43,387 Namibians had been repatriated. Of that number, 35,553 had returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. Between 12 June 1989, the start of the operation, and 7 August 1989, a major airlift had been organized from Angola and Zambia and had repatriated 34,765 Namibians. Despite a number of delays and difficulties outside the control of UNHCR, the operation had been a success and an important factor in Namibia's transition to independence.

3. With the successful conclusion of the Namibian repatriation exercise, South Africa's apartheid policies at home and the sustained destabilization of its neighbours, particularly Angola and Mozambique, constituted, as in past years, the major root causes of the vast refugee situation currently obtaining in the southern African region.

4. While UNHCR had no mandate to tackle those root causes, the Office did have a clear mandate to protect and assist those victims of apartheid, colonialism and occupation who had sought asylum in the neighbouring independent African States.

5. In conformity with the mandate of UNHCR, the main objectives of the Office in southern Africa could be summarized, with regard to international protection, as follows:

(a) To help protect the integrity of the institution of asylum, i.e., the sum total of protection provided by a State to refugees in its territory in the exercise of its sovereignty;

(b) To ensure that the fundamental principle of non-refoulement was fully respected;

(c) To help alleviate some of the acute security problems encountered by the front-line States as a result of refugee influxes, through emergency evacuation or emergency resettlement of the refugees in other countries, mainly within the African continent;

(d) To promote voluntary repatriation, wherever and whenever feasible, and to assist countries of origin in establishing the needed infrastructure for reintegrating such returnees;

/...

(e) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa, where voluntary repatriation could not be realized in the foreseeable future and where opportunities for local integration in the countries of asylum were rather limited, as in the case with most South African refugees.

6. With regard to material assistance towards durable solutions, UNHCR aimed to mobilize and direct increased material assistance to refugee-hosting countries in the region, to alleviate the burden brought to bear because of the hospitality afforded to refugees, as well as to extend humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Co-operation between UNHCR and those national liberation movements had continued to be cordial during the reporting period. Guidance and technical assistance in project formulation and monitoring had continued to be provided by the respective UNHCR field offices in the countries with national liberation movements implementing assistance programmes.

7. The number of South African refugees reported to have found asylum in southern Africa had remained broadly stable at some 35,000, of whom over half had received UNHCR assistance, ranging from care and maintenance activities to local settlement agricultural schemes. South African refugees were to be found in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Material assistance programmes covered agricultural self-sufficiency schemes in Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in order to enhance the emergency preparedness capacity of the front-line States so as to respond adequately and effectively to sudden and large-scale refugee influxes; and to provide, for as many youthful refugees as possible, basic education and vocational skills needed to make them more productive and self-reliant while they remained in exile, and to prepare them for future leadership roles in their countries of origin. The provision of adequate and relevant basic (primary/secondary) education and vocational training remained a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African and Namibian refugees. During 1989, UNHCR had provided educational assistance at the lower secondary level to some 700 students from those two refugee groups. UNHCR would continue to assist Namibian refugee students already being sponsored, until the completion of the particular level of studies in which they were enrolled as of the coming into force of the United Nations arrangements for the independence of Namibia. UNHCR had also maintained its annual contribution (\$US 30,000) to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which trained professional cadres in preparation for Namibia's independence.

B. International Labour Organisation

8. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) who stated that ILO activities undertaken to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples during 1989 had continued to focus on Namibia and South Africa. The framework for those activities had continued to be the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1988.

9. ILO assistance to the victims of apartheid in southern Africa, including Namibia, fell under two broad categories: mobilization of public opinion and provision of material assistance.

10. Significant developments as regards the mobilization of public opinion included the setting up of the Group of Three Independent Experts to follow up and monitor the implementation of sanctions and other action against apartheid throughout the world, as specified in the updated Declaration and Programme of Action, with special attention to action taken to circumvent such measures. The tasks to be performed by the Group included: (a) investigation and evaluation of the effects of current sanction measures; (b) conducting feasibility and case studies on sanctions; (c) regularly surveying and updating the state of world trade with South Africa; (d) maintaining a register of investment and disinvestment in South Africa; and (e) publishing, three times a year, the results of the research. In addition, the Group had been requested to carry out its mandate in close co-operation with other United Nations bodies and international organizations which also collected information on sanctions and other actions against apartheid to avoid duplication.

11. The Group of Three Independent Experts had held its first session in October 1989 in New York, during which time it had, inter alia, defined its methods of work and the nature of its mandate. In addition, a decision had been taken to place emphasis on studies relating to an embargo on South African coal, effective financial sanctions and matters relating to the effective severance of air links with South Africa.

12. The Group had examined interim reports on two studies - one about an embargo on South African coal and the other about effective financial sanctions. The Group had also looked at information prepared by the International Labour Office on the work of the United Nations and other agencies with regard to sanctions and related matters with a view to avoiding duplication of its work. It had also held consultations with the United Nations bodies at Geneva working in areas related to its field of interest, including the Commission on Human Rights and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in South Africa and Namibia.

13. The third session of the Group of Three Independent Experts (Harare, Zimbabwe, in April/May 1990) would be preceded by discussions in Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka, with the participation of OAU, the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) and the national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by OAU. After the meeting at Harare, the Group would also have consultations with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

14. Further developments had also occurred in the efforts of the International Labour Office to prepare a programme of proposals to assist Namibia after independence, in order to promote the emergence of a strong democratic nation and also to assist the formation and strengthening of independent workers' and employers' organizations, which constituted an essential component of the social

infrastructure of an independent country. The Office had, inter alia, sent an exploratory mission to Namibia in September 1989 to assess the framework for a comprehensive ILO technical co-operation programme to assist an independent Namibia. The mission had identified specific priority areas that needed to be reflected in any comprehensive ILO technical co-operation programme for an independent Namibia, with emphasis on labour administration and industrial relations, employment promotion and human resources development.

15. During the transitional period and soon after independence, the mission had identified a number of areas for priority action relating to the development of a labour ministry; workers' literacy programmes; emergency employment and other schemes to address the high level of unemployment; the carrying out of a household labour force and establishment surveys; crash training programmes; vocational rehabilitation; and the reclassification of occupational and skill categories.

16. A second group of priority activities identified by the mission related to longer-term technical co-operation projects and covered, inter alia: the establishment of a national vocational training programme dealing with the different types and levels of the country's vocational training needs; the improvement of occupational safety and health, conditions of work and workers' welfare; the strengthening of national capacity in employment planning and policy formulation; the promotion of co-operative activities; the development and expansion of a social security system; and the clarification of rules and procedures for the settlement of labour disputes within the wider context of the revision of existing labour legislation and/or the drafting of a comprehensive labour code.

17. In 1989 and early 1990, the International Labour Office had conducted a study on labour and discrimination in Namibia to update an earlier one undertaken in 1977 and to provide the new Namibian Government with relevant information for action in that field. The report on that study, which was under preparation, examined, inter alia, the socio-economic and political development and administration of Namibia; the labour situation; the main labour laws applied in the country; employment conditions; labour relations; disputes settlement; the Wiehahn report on the Commission of Inquiry into labour matters in Namibia; labour matters requiring immediate attention, including issues relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining, unfair labour practices, employment conditions and occupational health and safety; and major ILO conventions and recommendations relevant for new labour legislation in Namibia. The report also made recommendations for action. Funding for the study and to provide technical advisory services to Namibia on the elimination of discriminatory labour legislation and practices had been made in the programme and budget for 1990-1991.

18. In response to a request from the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), in April 1990 ILO had stationed a workers' education adviser at Windhoek to work closely with NUNW and its affiliated unions to identify both their short-term and long-term workers' education needs. On the basis of the needs identified, the adviser would elaborate a workers' education programme, including curricular development for NUNW and its affiliates, and also make an estimate of the resources needed for the provision of immediate assistance. Furthermore, he would commence

training activities, including the preparation of trainers, and organize fellowships in such fields as the planning, administration and operation of workers' education programmes. The adviser would also prepare, in collaboration with NUNW and its affiliates, a detailed project proposal for long-term assistance towards the development of a comprehensive workers' education programme.

19. In 1989, the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin had obtained an allocation of almost \$500,000 from the European Economic Community (EEC) to carry out several training activities to meet some of the specific training needs required immediately by an independent Namibia and also geared to reintegrating Namibian refugees through education and skill training covering, *inter alia*, the training of customs officers, marketing and procurement management officers, and training of future vocational training project managers. Other ILO technical assistance for Namibia during that period had included continuation of activities under the second phase of the project on vocational rehabilitation of disabled victims of the liberation war.

20. On the occasion of Namibia's independence on 21 March 1990, the Director-General had conveyed congratulations to President Sam Nujoma and had assured him of ILO's full support for his country. The Office had also been represented by the Assistant Director-General for Africa at Namibia's independence celebrations. In addition, an invitation had been extended to the new Namibian Minister of Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development to undertake an orientation visit with two advisers to ILO in May 1990 with a view to obtaining a full briefing on the agency and the possible areas of its technical co-operation assistance to Namibia.

21. In June 1989, during the International Labour Conference, the Committee on Action against Apartheid had examined the annual special report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. As in the preceding year, chapter I of the 1989 special report had contained a separate section on Namibia in which recent developments in labour and social matters in South Africa and Namibia were reviewed. Chapter II had contained an analysis of the information supplied by the ILO tripartite constituents concerning their action against apartheid. The Conference Committee had thoroughly discussed the report and had also been addressed by the representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) on recent developments in South Africa.

22. ILO had been called upon to complete quickly the study on the gold trade with South Africa. The Director-General of the Office had also been requested to convey once again to the Union Bank of Switzerland the concern of ILO over the Bank's continued support for the South African régime.

23. Technical co-operation activities had remained a significant component of ILO work against apartheid. In 1989, 13 projects had continued to be implemented mainly with multi-bilateral financing; they were geared to assisting the victims of apartheid in such areas as vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, labour administration, workers' education, rural development, migrant workers, small enterprise development and employment planning.

/...

24. From resources under the regular budget for technical co-operation, several other technical assistance activities had been funded covering a study on apartheid and child labour in South Africa; a workshop on labour law in South Africa; a workshop with PAC on the needs of black South African women workers and the design of projects to meet those needs; a seminar on co-operatives; a workshop on media skills for public relations officers; fellowships and also study visits to ILO headquarters by representatives of the South African and Namibian black trade unions and the national liberation movements; and data collection for the revision of the publication on labour legislation and discrimination in Namibia. In addition, some members of the independent trade unions and of the liberation movements had been sponsored to participate in relevant ILO seminars organized for other groups in Africa. Considerable effort had also been made during 1989 to assist women victims of apartheid. Apart from workshops, two women had participated in the programme of orientation visits to ILO. In addition, regular contacts had been maintained with the women's secretariats of the liberation movements. Several consultations had also been held with the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), some of the trade unions affiliated with the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), NUNW, ANC and PAC regarding possible ILO technical assistance to them.

25. With regard to the dissemination of information on the labour and social situation under apartheid, a new issue of the special report of the Director-General, which had been published for the seventy-sixth session of the International Labour Conference, had been widely distributed. In addition, further efforts had been made to distribute in English and French an ILO film completed in 1988 entitled "Changing this country: The testimony of four South African workers". A number of reports on ILOs anti-apartheid activities had also been prepared and presented at meetings convened by organizations both within and outside the United Nations system.

26. During 1989, ILO had also continued to maintain close collaboration with other agencies and organizations within the United Nations system and with non-governmental, other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations within the context of a concerted effort to eradicate apartheid.

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

27. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), who stated that FAO assistance to the national liberation movements of southern Africa, ANC, PAC and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), had always been aimed at making the communities of refugees from the despicable system of apartheid self-sufficient in food while improving their nutrition. Another and primary aim was to train future executives, managers and workers, those who would be called upon to run their country and manage efficiently its entire social and economic development programme. To that end, FAO had provided them with training geared to their environment on the basis of analyses and precise data about their countries.

28. In 1975, FAO became the first body of the United Nations system to admit Namibia as a full-fledged member and it had played a pioneering role in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

29. The data obtained during the implementation stage of the various projects would serve as the basis for the implementation of future programmes of action by the Government of an independent Namibia in the key sectors of rural development, fisheries, livestock-breeding and land-use planning.

30. During 1989, FAO had provided SWAPO with assistance in the agricultural development and production sector in Cuanza Sul, Angola. The main purpose of that assistance was to increase food self-sufficiency. The expertise and technical advice thus provided had served to build farms for the production of major foodstuffs, including market-garden crops and livestock and dairy products. Members selected by SWAPO were trained in different agricultural functions, including farm management, mechanization and the maintenance and repair of equipment, with a view to improving their skills and competence so as to enable them to participate in national reconstruction once Namibia attained independence.

31. Pursuant to the General Assembly recommendation establishing the process of Namibia's accession to independence, SWAPO had agreed to renounce the privileges granted to it by the Assembly, including technical assistance from the United Nations system. As a result, and at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, FAO had halted all assistance to SWAPO during the transition period. However, in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989, FAO had participated in the United Nations plan of action during the transition period. Through UNHCR, it had co-operated in the programme of repatriation of refugees and exiles.

32. FAO had financed from its own resources the expert services of an agricultural adviser and the provision of seed and tools to assist Namibians in their rehabilitation and self-sufficiency effort, particularly in food production (TCP/NAM/8951; TCP/NAM/8952).

33. On 21 April 1989, the Director-General of FAO had also approved \$1.8 million worth of emergency food aid for 50,000 Namibians returning to their country. Thus, the food aid provided so far to the national liberation movements of southern Africa could be estimated at some \$15 million.

34. FAO assistance to ANC and PAC had two major components: technical assistance for long-term development activities and food aid.

35. Current assistance regarding the first component included FAO involvement in a multi-sectoral project consisting of a comprehensive education and training plan for ANC. FAO assistance was concerned mainly with market garden, pig and poultry production. That project was thus the backbone for the technical training of young South Africans in crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Through it, the organization had provided seed, fertilizer and pesticides.

36. PAC had received FAO assistance in the context of the development and operation of the Masiguri-Kitonga agricultural farm situated in the United Republic of Tanzania, with the goal of reaching food self-sufficiency. Assistance included partial automation of production through the supply of agricultural machinery, training and management.

37. FAO had implemented seven technical assistance projects in the South Pacific region to help a number of Territories still under colonial domination, such as Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

38. Assistance included mainly the development of tubers, forestry, fisheries and stock-raising, together with crop preservation.

39. In December 1989, FAO had assisted the Federated States of Micronesia by providing them with legal advice on the establishment of mixed-investment companies in the fisheries sector.

40. FAO had also provided technical assistance to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, as well as to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. Since they were not members of FAO, that assistance had been provided either at the request of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), or in response to natural disasters, such as hurricanes.

41. In August 1988, UNDP had invited FAO to participate in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat with a view to evaluating the agricultural sector and identifying priority projects that FAO could execute at the request of those Territories. Previously FAO had been implementing a UNDP/FAO project in the forestry sector in Montserrat. Following the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in 1989, FAO had sent a mission financed by its Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) to evaluate the damage in the affected Territories, including Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. Thanks to the initial reports provided by the mission, it had been possible to alert the donors to the gravity of the damage in those Territories and to mobilize the necessary emergency assistance. Anguilla and Montserrat were also expected to benefit from an FAO/TCP project for the control of the Amblyomma tick.

42. On a number of occasions, UNDP had invited FAO to evaluate and comment on the management plans of the country programmes of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Recently UNDP had asked FAO to assist the Turks and Caicos Islands in the evaluation of the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The Cayman Islands had received FAO assistance when drawing up legislation on fisheries (1980) and on the water sector (1983).

43. UNDP had also invited FAO to organize a project identification mission in the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The terms of reference of the mission and the other arrangements relating thereto had not yet been completed.

44. The representative of FAO stated that the organization's primary task was to fight the tyranny of hunger, malnutrition and poverty, and that it would continue

to support the colonial peoples and the national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by OAU which were resolutely engaged in putting an end to foreign domination and apartheid. In that way, the nations concerned would be able to devote their energy and resources to combating another great enemy, hunger. In the context of such efforts of socio-economic development, he again expressed the readiness of FAO to work together with the United Nations system as a whole in implementing programmes and strengthening technical assistance for the peoples and Territories still under colonial domination.

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

45. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), who stated that during 1989, UNESCO had set up a small working group on apartheid and on the economy in Namibia. A working group had also met at Harare on 8 and 9 January 1990 on the question of networking research facilities in southern Africa in order to study the impact of the policies of South Africa on the surrounding independent States.

46. UNESCO efforts were currently focused on the struggle against apartheid and on monitoring the situation in South Africa and Namibia in the organization's fields of competence.

47. Careful attention would be given to measures to meet the educational needs of, inter alia, African national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

48. Support would be given to the educational programmes of African national liberation movements recognized by OAU, through in-service training activities for educational personnel, fellowships and the provision of educational materials and equipment. For the current biennium, a sum of \$124,000 had been approved for those activities.

49. Under the UNESCO regular programme for 1988-1989, fellowships had been granted to candidates presented by the liberation movements of southern Africa to pursue their studies in institutions of higher learning in the United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania. UNESCO, as executing agency, had bought school and laboratory materials for the educational centres for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, at an estimated cost of \$27,000.

50. Travel expenses for three members of the liberation movements had been paid by UNESCO to permit them to attend the General Conference held in Paris in October 1989.

51. In collaboration with UNDP, UNESCO would execute seven projects in favour of the liberation movements recognized by OAU, at an estimated cost of \$6 million for the 1987-1991 cycle. Those projects were intended to enable candidates presented by ANC and Namibians to pursue their studies at the primary, secondary and university levels, as well as at the professional level. The training of teachers at the educational centres of the two movements was organized through the

/...

holding of diverse seminars on subjects ranging from science, the plastic arts and drawing to mathematics, English and domestic science.

52. Under the funds-in-trust administered by UNESCO, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would finance a project intended to train some ANC teachers at a cost of \$500,000.

53. In the field of social sciences and training concerning Namibia, UNESCO activities for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples included meetings, intergovernmental conferences, seminars, studies and research.

54. In that respect, UNESCO had commissioned a Namibian historian, also a member of the National Assembly of his country, to make a study of the Namibian situation. As a result of that study, A History of Resistance in Namibia had been jointly published by UNESCO and James Currey Publishers and the OAU Inter-African Cultural Fund. The book had been widely circulated for use by the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, anti-apartheid groups, the United Nations system and the scientific and cultural community.

55. UNESCO had provided support for the training of women cadres of the Women's Council through the UNDP-financed project SWP/86/005 - Promotion of Women's Participation in Development - which had now been completed.

56. During the transition period, four UNESCO staff members had been loaned to UNTAG in Namibia. The UNESCO Co-ordinator for Special Activities and Personal Representative of the Director-General had held working sessions with the Minister of Education, Culture and Sports of Namibia, at which time they had reviewed the ongoing and future co-operation between UNESCO and Namibia, particularly in the field of education. The Minister had expressed the wish that the UNESCO office be in operation as soon as possible.

57. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting had also met with the Co-ordinator and had presented some of his Ministry's plans in those fields.

58. The Co-ordinator had presented a kit comprising, among other things, two films on loan to the newly created Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). In that connection, a mission on information and broadcasting was scheduled to arrive at Windhoek as soon as possible.

59. UNESCO intended to continue its co-operation with Namibia as a newly independent country, and in that respect sectoral missions on communication and education were already planned.

60. The representative of UNESCO reaffirmed that her organization, despite the financial constraints, would continue to implement all resolutions for self-determination, human rights and dignity for all oppressed peoples of the world.

E. World Health Organization

61. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the World Health Organization (WHO), who stated that WHO had collaborated closely with the countries concerned, various agencies of the United Nations system, OAU and other organizations, in order to provide, to the extent possible, the health-care services required by the refugees and the transitory populations.

62. In May 1989, the Forty-second World Health Assembly, in its resolution 42.17, had resolved that WHO should:

(a) Continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the South African refugees;

(b) Continue to provide countries that were or had been targets of destabilization by South Africa with technical co-operation in the health field, for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures.

The Assembly had also called upon the States members of WHO, according to their capabilities, to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by OAU and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland.

63. WHO also supported the international efforts to mobilize and channel increased international assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa.

64. WHO technical collaboration with the front-line States reflected the objectives of the national health development plans of those States. In spite of serious constraints, all of the States had continued their unrelenting efforts towards achieving the common goal of health for all by the year 2000.

65. The Forty-second World Health Assembly, in its resolution 42.18 of 17 May 1989 entitled "Reconstruction and development of the health system of Namibia", had also requested the Director-General of WHO to provide technical co-operation and the necessary assistance, including a WHO mission to evaluate the health situation in Namibia, and, in the light of its findings, to establish an initial programme of health assistance for Namibia, and to report on the action taken to the Forty-third World Health Assembly (Geneva, May 1990). The Assembly had also urged member States to adopt forthwith the necessary measures to support fully the reconstruction and development of the health system of Namibia.

66. The representative of WHO extended congratulations and welcomed the independence of Namibia and assured the people of Namibia that his organization would provide technical co-operation and necessary assistance in their efforts to establish an appropriate health system and develop an adequate infrastructure to ensure health for all Namibians.

67. WHO would continue, within its sphere of competence, to render the necessary technical co-operation to improve the health conditions of the countries concerned.

F. World Bank

68. At its 474th meeting, on 18 April 1990, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the World Bank, who stated that, in regard to General Assembly resolution 44/85 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and as the Sub-Committee was aware from previous communications to the United Nations, from statements on the matter made by his predecessors and from his own statements, the Bank faced a number of legal and institutional constraints that limited its ability to give effect to provisions of the General Assembly resolutions in that regard. In particular, it had been repeatedly noted that the Bank's Articles of Agreement a/ required that only economic considerations be relevant to the decisions of the Bank; that loans that were not extended to a Bank member Government be guaranteed by the member Government concerned or by its central bank; and that all loans must finance high priority development projects and programmes in the framework of the development plans of the member country concerned. The provisions of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Bank b/ had also been repeatedly noted. Those provisions state, inter alia, that by "reason of the nature of its international responsibilities and the terms of its Articles of Agreement, the Bank is, and is required to function as, an independent international organization".

69. In the light of the constraints referred to above, the Bank was not in a position to extend financial support to national liberation movements.

70. With regard to South Africa, the Bank had indicated that South Africa was a member of the Bank, but that the Bank had not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to, or guaranteed by, South Africa up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. Also, the last election of executive directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa had participated had been the one held in 1972. As a result, South Africa was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

G. International Monetary Fund

71. At its 475th meeting, on 20 April 1990, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), who expressed his personal gratitude to the Sub-Committee, which, in view of his statement in 1989 and other hearings, had adopted recommendations on the basis of which the Special Committee had taken a more pragmatic view of the role of the Fund in the countries of southern Africa. His statement would therefore be confined to those aspects of General Assembly resolution 44/85 that were directly relevant to the Fund's operations.

72. In resolution 44/85, the General Assembly had requested IMF, as well as other specialized agencies, to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia during the period of transition to independence and immediately after the attainment of independence. The Fund had been very active in providing technical assistance to Namibia during 1989. Following a request from the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1989, a technical assistance mission from the Fund had visited Windhoek to help with preparations for the establishment of a central bank and to give advice on related matters. The authorities had now requested the Fund to assist them with the establishment of a central bank and the Fund was in the process of providing that assistance. Furthermore, in response to the authorities' request, staff from the Fund were now preparing a comprehensive programme of technical assistance aimed at strengthening Namibia's capacity for economic management. That programme would include components directed at improving fiscal management and economic statistics, as well as manpower training. Finally, the Fund was also assisting Namibia with the preparation of basic documentation for the proposed United Nations-sponsored donors' conference which was expected to take place around mid-1990.

73. The General Assembly had also urged the specialized agencies, including the Fund, to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of front-line States. The Fund had been providing substantial technical and financial assistance to those States, including Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, to improve internal and external balances.

74. With regard to South Africa, as the representative had stated in 1989, that country was an original member of IMF, with a quota of 915.7 million special drawing rights. At present no Fund credit was outstanding to South Africa, and by 1987 that country had repaid in full the amount borrowed under a 1982 stand-by arrangement. As required by the Fund's Articles of Agreement, c/ the Fund continued to hold article IV consultation discussions on an annual basis, as part of the Fund's world-wide surveillance function. The last such consultation with South Africa had been completed in October 1989.

Notes

a/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 2, No. 20 b, p. 134.

b/ Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.X.1), p. 54.

c/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2, No. 20 a, p. 40.
